1	BRAD D. BRIAN (CA Bar No. 079001, pro ha	oc vice) WIND A COURT HE COURT	
2	Brad.Brian@mto.com LUIS LI (CA Bar No. 156081, pro hac vice)	2011 JAN 10 PM 4: 11	
3	Luis.Li@mto.com TRUC T. DO (CA Bar No. 191845, pro hac vic	ee) CLERK	
4	Truc.Do@mto.com MIRIAM L. SEIFTER (CA Bar No. 269589, pa	ro hac vice) BY: BOBBI JO BALL	
5	MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP		
6	355 South Grand Avenue, Thirty-Fifth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-1560		
7	Telephone: (213) 683-9100		
8	THOMAS K. KELLY (AZ Bar No. 012025) tskelly@kellydefense.com 425 E. Gurley Prescott, Arizona 86301		
9			
10	Telephone: (928) 445-5484		
11	Attorneys for Defendant JAMES ARTHUR RAY		
12	SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA COUNTY OF YAVAPAI		
13	COUNT	O1 171 V7 II 7 II	
14	STATE OF ARIZONA,	CASE NO. V1300CR201080049	
15	Plaintiff, vs.	DIVISION PTB	
16	JAMES ARTHUR RAY,	HON. WARREN R. DARROW	
17	Defendant.	DEFENDANT JAMES ARTHUR RAY'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION IN	
18		LIMINE TO EXCLUDE YOUTUBE VIDEOS	
19		VIDEOS	
20			
21	I. INTRODUCTION		
22	The 53 YouTube videos the State has disclosed are irrelevant to the charged crimes and		
23	must be excluded. The State's sole theory of admissibility for this montage of video clips of Mr.		
24	Ray—cherry-picked from prior years and entirely different settings, discussing topics from		
25			
26	Mother's Day to unemployment—is that the videos can somehow prove that participants at the		
27	2009 sweat lodge ceremony were not free to lea	ave. This theory is unworkable.	
28			
	12716009.1	- 1 -	

REPLY ISO MOTION TO EXCLUDE YOUTUBE VIDEOS

First, the 2009 participants state that they were free to leave, and indeed, many did leave throughout the ceremony. The State's attempt to manufacture relevance in the videos thus rests on its own invented counterfactual in which cowed participants were trapped inside the sweat lodge at the hands of a cult leader. There is absolutely no basis for this inflammatory tale. And without that factual predicate, there is no ground for admitting the videos.

Moreover, the videos are so far removed from the charged conduct that the State's theory of relevance is inconceivable. As an initial matter, the State offers no evidence that any participant saw any of the 53 videos at issue. There is plainly no legal or logical theory that permits a jury to infer how any individual participant acted on October 8, 2009 based on *unrelated statements* by Mr. Ray made in *other years* when the participant in question was *not present*. Nor do these videos comprise a complete and fair picture of Mr. Ray's ideas—assuming for argument's sake that his various thoughts have any place in this trial. Instead, admitting the videos will effectively permit the State to show the jury an edited documentary of Mr. Ray's life and work in the hopes that the jury will not like him. Worse, the State apparently believes it can screen this video footage through a self-proclaimed expert on "cult deprogramming"—a person who, as the Defense will argue in a separate motion, in addition to having suffered a felony conviction for conspiracy to commit grand theft, has no place in this trial. In all events, the State's collection of irrelevant video clips would distract the jury, would prejudice Mr. Ray, and would significantly—and needlessly— prolong the trial.

II. ARGUMENT

A. There is no factual basis for the State's theory of admissibility.

The videos must be excluded because there is *no factual basis* for the State's theory of relevance under Rule 401. Through these videos, the prosecution asserts, the State will disprove the Defense position that "all of the participants in the 2009 sweat lodge were free to leave at any time." Response at 2. The State believes the videos will "demonstrate the techniques used by Defendant and the impact of these on the mindset of the participants in the 2009 sweat lodge

ceremony," showing "why some participants remained inside the sweat lodge despite significant physical distress." Response at 2:13–16.

There is absolutely no basis for this theory. The evidence will show that participants felt free to leave the sweat lodge at any time, were in fact free to leave, and did leave when they wanted to. Three participants in the Spiritual Warrior weekend—Elsa Hafsted, Simin Marzvan, and Soheyla Marzvan—chose not to do the sweat lodge at all. Three others entered the sweat lodge but decided to leave after the first round. See Transcript of Interview of Sylvia De La Paz by Det. Willingham, 10/27/09, at 12:13–14 (stating that "there were two other people that left in the first round with me: Carl and his wife Louise [Nelson]"); id. at 12:25 ("those of us in physical distress got the hell out of there"). Many participants came and left throughout the ceremony, including two participants who left in the middle of subsequent rounds. See Transcript of Interview of John Ebert by Det. Parkison, 10/8/09, at 3:20–21 (Ebert left in Round 4 and went back in for Round 7); Transcript of Interview of Dawn Gordon by Sgt. Boelts, 10/12/09, at 23:19–23 (John Ebert exited through the side flap during Round 4); Transcript of Interview of Bill Leversee by Det. Surak, 10/8/09, at 9:27 ("I left in the middle of a round."). And the State's own witnesses will testify consistently that they were always free to leave if they chose. See, e.g., Transcript of Interview of Randall Potter by Det. Surak, 10/8/09, at 10:7–8 ("You know, if anybody wanted to leave they would have left."); Transcript of Interview of Danita Oleson by Det. Parkison, 10/8/09, at 5:8 ("Anybody could have left at anytime.").

Thus, the State's attempt to introduce the videos hinges on a factual predicate that is *refuted* by the State's own evidence. The State therefore cannot establish the necessary foundation for the videos. They are irrelevant and must be excluded.

B. The videos have no connection to or bearing on the events of October 8, 2009 and, in all events, must be excluded under Rule 403.

Moreover, the videos are so far removed from the charged crimes that their relevance is inconceivable as a matter of law and logic. The State apparently agrees that the 21 videos filmed after October 8, 2009 are irrelevant, and the State will not use them in its case-in-chief. See Response at 2:7–9. But the State does not even attempt to explain how any of the remaining 32

27

videos is relevant. How does Mr. Ray's March 2009 discussion of unemployment, or his May 2009 clip reminding people to wish their mother a happy Mother's Day, have anything to do with how sweat lodge participants behaved on October 8, 2009? Nor does the State explain which videos are its primary concern and why; which 2009 participants viewed those videos and how the participants reacted; or how the events or topics discussed in the videos have any connection at all to the 2009 sweat lodge ceremony.

Instead, the only apparent common thread is that Mr. Ray speaks in each video. If these videos are relevant to prove "the mindset of participants in 2009," Response at 2:23, so is everything else Mr. Ray has ever said or done. The State's theory is essentially boundless. Even if the State could creatively identify some miniscule probative value in its desired documentary of Mr. Ray's work, that value would be so drastically outweighed by the concomitant prejudice and consumption of time as to clearly require exclusion under Arizona Rule of Evidence 403.

If the State seriously wishes to introduce the mountain of video footage it has disclosed, it must do so in an orderly fashion. The State should identify which videos it intends to rely on and should then meet its burden of proving each video's relevance to the charged crimes. At that point, the court can hold an evidentiary hearing to determine admissibility. The Defense would then be allowed to introduce other videos, books, other written works, email messages, and the like to rebut whatever inference the State's introduced video purports to establish—no doubt with objections from the State and precious Court time wasted. The Defense respectfully submits that such a process is not worth the Court's resources where, as here, the evidence the State seeks to use cannot seriously be considered relevant to the charged crimes.

C. The State's argument, on its own terms, depends on the admissibility of testimony from cult "expert" Rick Ross.

Finally, it bears mention that the State's argument for introducing the videos depends on its pending attempt to introduce the testimony of alleged cult expert Rick Ross. *See* Response at 2:20–21 (the videos are relevant "to demonstrate the techniques explained by [Rick] Ross"). The State apparently intends to introduce the videos through Mr. Ross's testimony, and the State makes no argument that the videos have any relevance apart from Mr. Ross's testimony.

_4.

The Defense first received Mr. Ross's expert report this past Friday, January 7, and has not yet had an opportunity to fully review Mr. Ross's purported opinions and qualifications or conduct an interview into his conclusions. Initial analysis, however, conveys a bleak picture. Preliminary research reveals a host of disturbing facts, including a criminal record. It appears that Mr. Ross was convicted of conspiracy to commit grand theft. He was also charged but acquitted of false imprisonment for abducting a teenager to violently "deprogram" him from his religious beliefs. Mr. Ross was subsequently sued by the victim in that case and suffered a \$4 million jury award against him. Further research may reveal additional troubling facts.

Furthermore, Mr. Ross's curriculum vitae lacks any indication of any formal education in psychology or any experience as a mental health professional. Instead, it focuses predominantly on Mr. Ross's many media appearances of which he reports literally hundreds. While Mr. Ross' qualifications might permit him to speak on television shows about various sensational matters, one presumes the standards in a criminal court are more stringent.

Given these preliminary observations, and given that Mr. Ross apparently possesses a long trail of litigation and controversy, the Defense anticipates filing motions to exclude and/or limit his testimony in due course. Because the State's theory for admitting the YouTube videos depends on Mr. Ross's testimony, the potential exclusion of Mr. Ross provides yet another reason to exclude the videos.

III. CONCLUSION

The State's apparent desire to introduce a montage of irrelevant video clips of Mr. Ray is ill-conceived. There is no factual basis for the State's theory of relevance, there is no evidence any participant ever saw any of the videos, and there is no imaginable connection between the collection of far-removed speeches and discussions and the charged crimes. Worse, the State's apparent belief that these videos can be introduced through an alleged expert in cult deprogramming, simply because the State wishes to suggest to the jury that Mr. Ray is a cult leader, threatens the basic integrity of this trial. The evidence must be excluded.

1 2 3	DATED: January , 2011	MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP BRAD D. BRIAN LUIS LI TRUC T. DO MIRIAM L. SEIFTER
4		
5		THOMAS K. KELLY
6	•	By
7		Attorneys for Defendant James Arthur Ray
8	1 4 2	
9	Copy of the foregoing delivered this // day of January, 2011, to:	
10	Sheila Polk Yavapai County Attorney	
11	Prescott, Arizona 86301	
12	by M MMO	
13		
14	•	
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		